WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1900.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, per Month. DAILY, per Year. SUNDAY, per Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month. Postage to foreign countries added. THE SUN, New York City.

PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they nust in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

McKinley to Kwang-Sou.

Klosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

Like all of the productions purporting to come from the legitimate Government of China, nominally under the Emperor's seal, the message addressed to the President of the United States is a model of literary and diplomatic form, correct and

If the Imperial Government sincerely desired a concert of the Powers for the restoration of order in China and the settlement of the questions that have arisen during the present disturbances, it would naturally ask the United States to take the initiative. The policy of our Government toward China has been clean and consistent for half a century. It has been maintained under the present Administration not only with good faith, but also with perfect clearness of enunciation. It was not broken even at Taku last month.

Yet between Pekin and Washington there hangs a curtain impenetrable to vision from this side, at least.

The President's reply to the Emperor's request for the good offices of the American Government names the condition necessarily preceding any attempt on our part to exercise with the assent of the other Powers the functions of an intermediary. The curtain must first be raised by China.

If this is done, and the situation disclosed to the world is what the friendly assurances of the imperial communication imply, there is no doubt that Mr. McKINLEY can be of service not only to Kwang-Sou but also to the peace of the world and the cause of progressive civilization.

Octopus and Lone Star.

Col. BRYAN is writing his notification speech with a silver pen and blood-red ink while insatiate greed is raging in Texas, where he has often ridden his hobby and his ostrich. In spite of his visits and his labors, and in spite of the virtuous and terrible anti-Trust act of Texas, the spirit of commercialism and monopoly rages there. The Octopus has hitched himself to the Lone Star. The Texas wool growers have conferred and conspired. They have agreed to hold the whole wool clip for higher prices. It is said that 4,000,000 pounds of wool are thus kept out of the market to the detriment of the manufacturer and the consumer.

As the Democratic party is pledged to "unceasing warfare" against monopoly, this exhibition of the monopolistic just of gain in a Democratic State is inexpressibly sad. If Col. BRYAN is too busy, where is the Hon. James Stephen Hogg and where is the Hon. CYCLONE DAVIS? Are the Trusts to be allowed to smite the producing classes in the head and in the feet, putting up the price of woollen stockings and woollen hats? In the cold winters that may be for in a gold standard Empire must the people shiver because a band of Texan plutocrats has raised the price of overcoats and mittens?

No; the situation is too grave to be left to Hogo and Cyclone. Col. Bryan should come out of his library. This Texas leviathan must be harpooned and flinched.

Motives at Pekin.

What possible motive, it is asked, could impel the Imperial Government of China, friendly to the United States and manifestly desirous of preserving the respect and confidence of the American Government, to send through Minister Wu at Washington misleading news about Mr. CONGER'S safety in the shape either of a forged despatch, or of a genuine despatch falsified as to date? What object could there be in concealing the truth?

We reply, None whatever. There is no conceivable motive on the part of a friendly and responsible Government at Pekin, in full control of the situation there, for deceiv- other hand, although our commercial the fate of the Americans of the legation, if | England alone, have never acquired, or they have been murdered by rioters or sought to acquire, a foot of Chinese soil. on the part of a friendly and responsible Government in full power at Pekin.

But with the official machinery at Pekin the hands of such a Government as the question supposes, there would be no oceasion for sending test despatches to determine whether our Minister was still alive. The world would not be to-day in ignorance of what has happened at the Chinese capital during the past six weeks. The same There could be no continuous and systematic promontory on the neighboring mainland,

Another question concerning motives is hypothesis. Suppose that reactionaries, or Government is alive to the stupendous sleeves." rebels, or rioters hold Pekin, as the Com- gravity of the problems involved in an mune held Paris. Suppose they have attempt to effect a complete dismember legitimate Government of China. Suppose process of mutilation stop at the point their policy is to deceive the world; to de- which it has reached. Japan, for her part, ceive even the Chinese Ministers at the sev- | if she could secure Corea as an outlet for eral capitals of the Powers; to delay as her surplus population, would sooner see that has ever grown in the island and much long as possible the world's certain knowl- China assured of independence than dis- the biggest that has been raised since the edge of an unparalleled massacre in order to gain time for preparations for resisting | believe that they would find a better market the inevitable enset of the avenging forces. be at their keenest in the manufacture of the reply to Mr. Hay's despatch of inquiry, forwarded by Mr. Wt. How, then, it is

Wu's requisition in good faith for evidence

earlier date. They would send this without knowing its character. Their main object would be to put forth something apparently coming from Conger as lately as July 18. The contents of the message would be to them a secondary consideration; they would take the chances.

The second possibility is that the Chinese senders of false tidings knew our code and were able to forge a reply in cipher. In that case there would be an intelligible motive for forging a reply designed to hasten rather than delay the advance on Pekin. They would reason that the sooner the military movement against them began the smaller would be the attacking force and the easier to overcome.

It is this last consideration that makes it so terribly unfortunate that the original message of inquiry from Washington was not shaped in a way to render the test conclusive. If it had elicited from Mr. CONGER some specific statement in direct response, no matter how trivial of itself or how irhis survival would now be established. Suppose, for instance, Mr. Hay's despatch had said:

"No word since June twelve. Acknowledge this and send full tidings. To authenticate state your college

Then, if Mr. CONGER himself wrote the reply, it would have read:

"Yours July thirteen received. In British Legaion under continued shot and shell from Chinese troops. Quick relief only can prevent general massacre. Lombard sixty two."

No Chinaman in China could have supplied those last three words, whether he had the cipher code or not. The three words would have been priceless to this; nation and the civilized world.

Woat War Is This?

The Tammany Hall platform devised in ratification of BRYAN and STEVENSON conlemns "the unconstitutional action of the President in carrying on a war for conquest without the authorization of Congress."

This is a war of which the professional news gatherers, the newspapers, have absolutely no information.

The only military operations in which the United States forces are engaged are in the Philippines and in China. The conquest of the Philippines from Spain, which the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, had succeeded in accomplishing under the Constitutional authorization of Congress, was duly recorded by the Senate when ratifying the Treaty of Paris. Now we are upholding American sovereignty there against the insurrection of the Aguinaldists.

In China the President is endeavoring to rescue the American Minister, who may not be assassinated vet after all.

Possibly Tammany had nothing clear in mind when it spoke of a war of "conquest." But do the Bryanites of old New York mean that they favor betraying the United States sovereignty to AGUINALDO, or leaving CONGER to his fate?

A Dismemberment of China Improbable

From one point of view, it does not matter whether the request that our Government should mediate between China and the treaty Powers comes directly from the Emperor Kwang-Sou, the lawful representative of the Manchu dynasty, or from the Empress Dowager, whom the Powers had for some time previously to June 12 recognized as Regent, or from Prince TUAN, who, if we may trust report, was appointed head of the Tsung-li-Yamen shortly after the outbreak of the Boxers, and who accord ing to one hypothesis has usurped supreme authority at Pekin. From whatever source the appeal for mediation may be thought to emanate, it bears witness to the author's perception that of all the treaty Powers the United States are the most disinterested and are most likely to wish to uphold

China's territorial integrity. The dislike and suspicion with which foreigners are regarded by China have been but too well justified by acts of aggression from the date of the so-called " opium war" to the seizure of Kiao-Chou by Germany, of Port Arthur and Talienwan by Russia and of Wei-hai-Wei by England. It was not Japan's fault that she also did not figure as a territorial despoiler at the close of the late war. Even France, which has in Indo-China quite as much land as she can manage, has gained rights in the southwestern provinces of the Celestial Empire irreconcilable with the practical exercise of authority therein by the Pekin Government. The United States, on the ing Minister Wu and Secretary Hay about | interests in China are second to those of rebels. There would be no such proceeding. Even since the present troubles began we have disavowed any intention of seeking territorial indemnity for wrongs experienced by our citizens at the hands of Chinese, and thus, by implication, if not in

positive terms, we have proposed to other

Powers the adoption of a general self-

denying ordinance. Among the countries interested in China there are several likely to cooperate with the United States. England's hands are channels of communication that are open to not clean as regards the mutilation of Chi-"Imperial edicts" would be open to the nese territory, because she possesses in representatives of the Powers at Pekin. the south the island of Hong Kong and a while on the northeast coast of Shantung she holds the fortifled harbor of asked, based on a somewhat different Wei-hai-Wei. Nevertheless, the British nesses of stuff than when he is in "shirt usurped the place and the forms of the ment of China and would be glad to see the membered, because the Mikado's subjects revolution began. And it will be of remarkfor their manufactures in an independent Suppose Oriental duplicity and cunning to China than they would in Russian or German or French "spheres of influence.

There are, then, at least two Powers, to-wit, Great Britain and Japan, which be given up because the choice material asked, could it happen that the fraudulent may be expected to combine with the reply in Conger's name comes in the form | United States in defence of China's terriof an urgent appeal for a quick movement | torial integrity. It is possible that we might on Pekin, instead of a message so con- also count upon the support of France, structed as to reassure enxieties and post- if M. Deleasse were likely to long remain at the head of her foreign Office, for he There are two answers to this question, knows how little profit his country derives and they cover both possibilities as to the from her possessions in Indo-China and Good cigars make the heart good, and proconcoction of a fraudulent despatch in Mr. has no desire to extend the scope of her responsibilities in the Far East. We must The first possibility is that the Chinese at leave France out of our calculations, how-Pekin and Shanghai did not possess our De- ever, because when the Exposition is over the flower of Wheeling and of Pittsburg. partment's secret code, and were conse- and the French Parliament reassembles quently unable to forge a reply in that M. Delcassé will probably be succeeded cipher. In that case, in response to Mr. by M. HANOTAUX, who may be trusted on all occasions to say "ditto" to the Rusthat Mr. Conger was yet alive, they would sian Minister for Foreign Affairs. Admit-

ment of China, which at no distant date to suggest, we do not see how the plan could possibly be carried out, should it be conjunction with England and Japan. The three Powers last named would possess a great preponderance of naval strength in the Pacific, and, with the Chinese at their backs, they could resist any land force which Russia could bring against them, even after the completion of the Trans-

Siberian Railway. It is probable that the German Emperor's desire to obtain an additional slice of Chinese territory will be plausibly disguised. For the murder of his Minister, Baron von KETTELER, he will exact a huge pecuniary indemnity and will demand territorial security for the payment thereof. The nations which honestly desire to shield the Middle Kingdom from further mutilation must be on their guard against such subterfuges. It is just that ample repararelevant to the present situation, the fact of i tion should be made for all wrongs inflicted upon the subjects or citizens of foreign Powers. But in the case of China as in that of every other Power the reparation should be accepted in the form of money, which can be easily obtained by a European loan, as soon as a reasonably stable government shall have been established at Pekin. Compared with her fiscal resources, the present public debt of China s insignificant.

A Notsy Band Always With Us. From the amount of ink they are spilling, he uncompromising sticklers for a third ticket might seem a great multitude in New York were it not that the actual numbers of such irreconcilables had already been

In 1898 when THEODORE ROOSEVELT Was elected Governor loud protests against his nomination were heard from this circle, the ground of objection to him being that he had taken it from a great political party and not doomed himself to ludicrous defeat by taking it from this particular coterie. The Evening Post was then as it is now the vehicle through which they published their outcries; and their letters in it were many, for they are all fluent writers and they are all fond of seeing their names in print. They also held frequent meetings and dinners to celebrate themselves and so noisy were they and so pertinacious in their uproar that some people really feared that they were going to imperil Governor Roose-VELT's election. At any rate, they thought so themselves.

They put up a very respectable candidate for Governor, a Mr. Bacon, and being all talkers and writers they conducted a wordy canvass in his behalf. But when their votes were counted they were found to number, all told, only 771 in New York and in the whole State only 2.002.

For the purposes of the present agitation for an impossible third ticket their numbers have been increased to some extent by fanatical "anti-imperialists," but to offset these additions there has been a falling off of the young fellows among them, who have gained some wisdom in the interval.

Of course, they come forward now, for they have a fine chance to gratify their vanity by thrusting themselves into public notice through an assault on common sense. Their long-winded letters are again in evidence.

Out of every thousand votes cast at an election in New York in which they set out to make a demonstration, they may be expected to cast as many as two and possibly three votes.

The demand of men to leave off their coats this weather, discussed in The Sun of last week, has been very widespread The Washington Star reports the shirt-waist man full-fledged in the Capital. He is bloom ing in Baltimore and Philadelphia. He is hailed in Boston. As his form looms up across the Western plains, he and his fashion are greeted by the Denver Republican:

"If the new man in the shadow of Independence Hall can demonstrate that men and women are on at equal plane, when it comes to life, liberty and the United States will welcome him as a benefactor. He should go slow, however, in the work of introducing his yokes, frills and tucks this side of th Missouri River, as the brawny men of the West are still wrestling with the golf suit, and a sud den influx of male shirt waisters is likely to result in misunderstandings that the Coroner will be called upon to settle. Just give the great, exuberant, ex panding West a chance to puzzle out the new style. and then bring on your 'gents' shirt waists!"

The more this new scheme of dress is studied the less beautiful and easy it appears. For a man to throw off his coat reveals the structural defects that so often attend middle age, like throwing off the hat. The head is bald; the waist is too out-of-line with the chest. We see a form that is better dressed on impressionist lines than on the lines of relentless nature. In short, the shirt waist seems too juvenile for old men. too truth telling for fat ones, and too generally discordant with the habits of civilization to be the very best form of hot weather costume possible.

If the coat must be left off, it would be better probably if the shirt should be extracted wholly from the waist band of the trousers, let fall in obedience to its natural weight and then cut, all buttoned as before. into the semblance of the discarded coat. The shirt-coat would preserve all the formality and dignity of the usual dress and still compel man to wear no more thick-

The Return of the Havana.

Good news for smokers and bad new for the disciples of the Rev. GEORGE TRASK and Little ROBERT REED! The Cuban tobacco crop will be one of the biggest ably good quality. So say the Havana cigar manufacturers. Enthusiasts among them even dare to predict the revival of good Havana cigars at moderate prices. Old brands that once delighted but had to could not be had will be published again. A million nostrils are titillated with anticipation. Old smokers who have been allowed to live in spite of their continual "I remember when you could buy the best Havana cigar in New York for ten cents will now be forgiven and even cherished.

mote tolerance and the peaceful mind. The domestic cigar has uncounted devotees who will not forsake it. Stogies, are treasured by millionaires. It is said that even the Jefferson Five Cent Anti-Imperialist has been smoked by sturdy Bryanites who are yet alive. But for some years the tobacco crop in Cuba has been send a genuine but intercepted and sup- ting, however, that France is not unlikely only a fifth or so of what it should have

pressed despatch written by him at an ultimately to favor the further dismember- | been. One effect of Spanish misgovernment and of the ensuing troubles has been Russia and Germany are almost certain the almost total disappearance of Havana tobacco from the American market. The name remained and covered a multitude opposed by the United States acting in of sinful eigars, but the old savor and flavor were gone.

Man is a kicking animal, and much inclined to praise the past and to forget that the fine edge of his senses is liable to be dulled and his capacity for easy enjoyment lessened as he jogs on. At twenty he can puff away joyously at an Italian cigar. At fifty he expects the gathered sweetness of Araby the Blest for fifteen cents-two for a quarter. But in certain lines the degeneracy of cigars has been evident in the last few years. The cigar hunter has hunted and found not. There has been no suggestion of the perfume of an unseen censer in his cigars. Too many of them had a bitter Mugwump taste, a hard and black ash. They burned like green wood, tasted like rattan and wormwood and smelled to heaven. Many of them were simple funnels, burning on the inside. Some were made of asbestos on one side and of shavings on the other. Much domestic unhappiness has come from imported cigars. Even an angel could not abide without great ruffling of the pinions those graveolent abominations.

But now, if Hope be not too strong a bull, the good old cigars of the good old times are to come again. Most excellent accomplished Cuba, the heavens rain odors

The Nashville Banner does a grave injustice to the Piaza Hotel party, which it describes as born at "a meeting of twenty-five persons. Why seek to belittle an organization so majes tie? The Plaza Hotel meeting was composed of wenty-seven persons. Let us be just although the heavens fall and everybody has larks for supper.

The young man of to-day has nowhere to turn, but to some Trust, - Attanta Constitution. That's a fine, romantic tale. Consult the advertising columns of the Constitution. Walk along the business streets of Atlanta. There is no peculiar hard-hip in working for a wellmanaged Trust, but there are plenty of other bu-inesses for young men and they have just as good a chance on their own hook as they ever had. The young man who loafs about and yawps against the Trust will never amount to anything. The young man of brains and industry is not perturbed by Trusts.

As the summer advances records break. At the Brighton Beach racetrack, on July 6, Voter ran six furlongs in 1 minute 12 1-5 seconds, thereby clipping one-twentieth of a second from the world's pr. . jous record for that distance, held jointly by O'Connell. Flora Louise and Mary Black. Fleven days later the same horse, with 122 pounds on his back, lowered the world's circular track time for one mile from 1:38% to 1:38 flat. A cyclist, Mrs. EMMA R. BAYNE, has undertaken to ride on Long Island 4,500 miles in thirty days by covering a single "century" one day and a double century the next. She is well abreast of her schedul in making a new record for her sex. Another wheelwoman, Mrs. JANE LINDSAY, set out some days ago to lower the time for 1,000 miles made not long since by a woman over the roads of Long Island. Upon pedalling her tenth century Mrs. Lindsay kept on, and on Monday morning completed 1,500 miles-the ongest continuous ride ever accomplished by a woman. Her time in the saddle was 115 hours and 32 minutes, or an average of over twelve miles an hour. Usually more records are broken in hor

weather than in cool weather. BAILEV of Texas is going to tour the country for the Necessarily. According to the Democrats. he Constitution follows the flag. Everybody

knows that JOE BAILEY follows the Constitu tion and never lets it escape from him. The Hastings Tribune of Nebraska throws the cold water of fact upon the heated Bryanite talk about the woes brought on the commercia

travellers by the Trusts: "Let it be understood that the central passenge association lines had sold up to June 1 this year 76.764 interchangeable mileage books, an increas of 10,475, or over 15 per cent., compared with the same period last year. Besides this the travelling men are selling more goods and the railways are moving more merchandise.

The drummers must not be confused with the

The readers of THE SUN who have followed the adventures of the philosophical "Private Sevenspot" in Cuba and the Philippines, and have read the stories descriptive of native and army life in the Islands, will learn with sorrow that the writer, Private ALFRED B. CONGAR, D Company, Sixth United States Infantry, is dead. Private Congan's death took place on June 29 of malarial fever. Probably in no other army could an enlisted man be found capable of writing letters to a newspaper so interesting and valuable as those sent to THE SUN by him.

We will shoot them (the Southern colored me again if they attempt to have their votes co Capt. BEN TILLMAN. Thus does Capt. TILLMAN proclaim his de votion to the consent of the governed.

If the cable correctly reports the voyage of the Deutschland from Plymouth, the new German steamer is a sizzling success. Built to average twenty-three knots across the ocean, she has fulfilled her contract on the second crossing A stupendous task performed at the second trial.

This noble craft is the property of the Ham burg-American line. She is a splendid contradiction of the theory that the limit of ultimate ocean speed has not only been reached but ex eeded, and that new steamers will be slower than the cracks of the last decade. Even now the Deutschland is threatened with relegation to the second place, for a North German Lloyd ship is growing up to make twenty-four knots

These boats seem great when compared with their predecessors in their class, but what canal boats they are alongside of the British torpedo boat destroyer Viper, that has just shown a speed of better than thirty-seven knots, or more than forty-three land miles an hour! That speed on the Queenstown course would make i just an hour over three days for the journey Some day we shall have it.

Prof. PHILIP F. HEISE of Omaha and the Anti-Imperialist League went to Jeffersonville Ind., the other night to warn the citizens of German descent of the dangers of imperialism. His coming and purpose were much advertised A surging multitude of four went to the hall to hear the Omaha missionary. He did not speak but went away sad y. So strong is the torrent of anti-imperialism in the West.

The Star-Spangled Banner. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SH: I AM right with your correspondent anent sidelracking "America" and substituting The "Star-Spangled Banner" as a national hymn. It is the words of "America" that make it twaddie. Let him hear a hun dred Englishmen sing 'God Save the Queen," and when they thunder out

' Send her victorious.

Happy and glorious, Long to reign over us. God save th: Queen. be will conclude it as grand in its way as the "Recessional," and that if there is anything funereal about I John Buil will be on the hearsement in it.

NATURALIZED.

From the Gainesville Sun

There was not a discenting vote in the Kansas City Convention on the 16 to 1 silver plank, and the entire Florida delegation voted in favor of the same. use the language of Col. Bryan, there was a differ ence of opinion in the Committee on Platform and Resolutions as to the mann r in which the silver ques tion should be expressed, but no one opposed the silTHE CHINESE SITUATION.

The admirably clear and concise despatches of THE SUN correspondent at Tien-Tsin, convey a very good idea of the obstacles opposed by the season to operations in that par the country through which an advance to Pekin would have to be made. In fact it would almost look as though the crisis had been precipitated for the purpose of profiting by the difficulties caused by the rains. The capital is now surrounded, as it were, by a great natural most, with practically only two available routes open to it from the southeast alone which the allied forces can advance, and as the experience of the fighting round Tien-Tsin and beyond has shown to do so except in great force would be to court almost certain disaster. At the same time, every day's delay is adding to the Chinese power of resistance which, though an impenetrable veil hides all their doings from the outside world, it may be assumed is now more formidable than could have been pected a month or two ago. The procrastination displayed in making the Powers acquainted with the condition of the foreign Envoys is part of the general policy of delay clearly being pursued for military reasons, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to believe that the Chinese are depending entirely on their own counsel for the course they are pursuing. The curtain may not be lifted as soon as is desirable, but when it is situation will present many unexpected features if reports from more than one

of the European capitals are to be trusted All appears to depend on whether the war part; represented by those desiring a partition of China, or the peace party that would maintain its integrity together with the observance of xisting treaties, prevails. The reports from Manchuria represent th

Russians as being on the defensive at many points, but concentrating and hurrying up roops for early operations for the suppressio of the rising within their recognized sphere.

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A Cape Town despatch of yesterday's dat from Gen. Forestier Walker to the British War Office would make it appear that a body o Boers from the western Transvani had crossed the Vaal near the junction of the Rhenoste River, and were on their way to join Gen. D Wet. This, if accurate, explains the northward movement of the Free State leader and may lead to important consequences. As the Boers who crossed the Vaal are said to have been i force, the addition of 1,000 or 1,500 men to his command will enable him to move about with comparative impunity and increase the danger to the British communications. These con bined movements by bodies widely separated go to prove the existence of a regular system of communication between the various Boe forces in the field.

The damage done to the railway near Hon ing's Spruit by Gen. De Wet's force appears to have been comparatively slight, but its effect will be to compel the British to increase their detachments and escorts on the railway at the expense of the field force. The latest unofficial reports of the condition of the British troops and horses, both in the Free State and Transvaal, describe them as well-nigh worn out with overwork and shortage of rations The Boer leaders are, it seems, fully aware of this, hence the extraordinary activity the are displaying all over the field of action, from Rustenburg on the west round Pretoria to Bronkhorst Spruit on the east, and in all the country east and south of Johannesburg down o, the Basuto border. A despatch from Machadodorp via Lorenzo Marques reports the arrival of Mrs. Kruger, Mrs. Botha, and a num ber of women and children who were expelled from Pretoria by Lord Roberts, at Barberton. This place is the centre of a region among th most defensible in the Transvaal and where the Boers will make a determined stand in order to cover their railway communications by Koomati Poort with Delagoa Bay, a matter of vital importance.

An Object Lesson in Monopoly

From the San Francisco Chroniele. The country has the right to look to the Democraci or some good guidance toward the discovery of effective methods of dealing with oppressive monopolies, as quite a number of eminent members of the

had personal experiences whose lessons are of great

James D. Richardson, for example, who was the permanent chairman of the convention, "compiled." while a member of the Printing Committee of th House of Representatives, the messages of the Presi dents of the United States from the beginning of the present Government, and they were printed as public document. The "compilation" was doubtless effected by Mr. Richardson's directing some less highly paid servant of the nation to hunt up some old copies and send them to the printin office. The edition printed was mostly given away, but the copies left were sold t public at 40 cents a volume, which covered the cost. In recognition of his service to the public in telling his cierk to get the copy together, Mr. Richardso induced Congress to present him with a complete set of the plates, at a cost to his grateful country of thousand or two dollars, whereupon the thrifty gentleman promptly "copyrighted" the work, organized himself into a "Committee on Distribution." put the price up to a satisfactory figure and set up in business as a book agent. His advertisement has been read by everybody in America who sees the nagazines, and the most of us have received letters from the "committee" on letter heads bearing a close esemblance to the official stationery of the House of Representatives. This was not a very big "mo nopoly," but it was, perhaps, as nasty as any ever organized. Congress, however, dealt with that by romptly ordering a large edition to be printed at

public expense and given away. While this plan is, perhaps, not to be recommended for adoption in all cases. Representative Richardson could doubtless testify, if he would, that it has been

thoroughly effective. While our esteemed contemporary does not overstate the nastiness of the Richardson monopoly, or the value of the Hon. James D. Richardson in this campaign as a frightful ex ample, some of the details as printed above require slight correction. For instance, the joint resolution which will practically wipe cut this nasty little monopoly and protect the people from further extortion for Mr. Richardson's benefit and his partners' benefit, has not ye become a law. It has passed the Senate. went to the House at the end of the recent session and is in the hands of Richardson's old committee, the Committee on Printing. The thing is to get it reported and pass it as soon as Con-

That Soft Coal Cloud. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE! Your

orrespondent, "A Jerseyman," describes the 'pall smoke" he saw from Wechawken fielghts hanging over the metropolis last Thursday, and states that hi range of vision extended "nearly from Spuyten Duyvil to the Narrows." If he had been much nearer the Narrows than Spuyten Duyvil he might have dis covered, as I did, the chief source of the "pall." covered, as I did, the chief source of the "pail." He is quite correct in his description of the cloud which enveloped the city, and I sympathize with him in his objections to it and the feeble enforcement (b) of our laws governing soft coal smoke. No doubt there were sources of this smoke in the city proper and am angeraft in the waters about the city, but the chief offender that particular day was what appeared to be a power house or manufacturing plant in South Brooklyn, at the water's edge. I had occasion to travel on the 10 o'cleek and 4 o'clock boats of the Sandy Hook line that day. On both trips the breeze was from the same quarter and carried great volumes of black smoke from South Brooklyn to Maniatian. Evidentity, this went on all day—perhaps day and night. The volume and steady Grift of this smoke empelled the concusion that the South Brooklyn to soft of supply of soft coal smoke of the choleest variety.

New YORK, July 23.

NEW YORK, July 23.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN tter of "Jerses man" in your edition of the 23d is one of fact. The undersigned has an apartment on the twelfth floor with a westerly outlook near the junction of Broadway and Thirty fourth street, from which point of view fitteen stacks and chimneys of manu point of view filten stacks and chimneys of manufactories can be seen beleding out soft coal smoke within a radius bounded by Broadway. Fourteenth street. Forty second street and North River.

Even at this height white table covers and other light material of decorations are smutted by the oily fakes that find their source with a soft coal fire. In the early mornings and atout 4 o'clock in the aftermont the 'firing up' commences, many of the trespassers making bold to keep up their destruction at day and all highs of what should be otherwise the clear atmosphere of our goodly city.

NEW YORKER.

Admiral Sampson Says He Knows No Reason Why He Should Have a Share of It. Boston, July 24. Rear Admiral William T Sampson, U. S. N., Commandant of the Charlesown Navy Yard, was asked this morning about the Washington telegram which announced that he, as commandant of the United States fleet at Santiago, had been ordered by Judge Hagner of the District Supreme Court to show cause why Rear Admiral Charles S. Cotton, U.S. N., who was in command of the Harvard on the day the battle of Santiago was fought, on the day the battle of Santiago was fought, should not be allowed to intervene in the suit for prize money brought by Admiral Sampson on account of the destruction of the Spanish ships. Admiral Sampson said that the telegram was the first news he had bad that such an order had been issued to him by Judge Hagner or any other official of the Government. The Admiral said that he knew no reason why such an order should be sent out, as he understood that Rear Admiral Cotton had said that he did not participate in the battle. He added:

"I know no reason why the Captain of the

had said that he did not participate in the outtie. He anded:

"I know no reason why the Captain of the
Harvard should have a share of the prize money
under these conditions."

The report of the Captain of the Harvard,
addressed to the commanding officer of the
fleet and written just after the destruction of
the Spanish fleet, seems to show that he was
not present to participate in the battle off Santiago. It is said that the Maria Theresa, the first
of Cervera's sinjus to be run ashore, had been
on the beach nearly half an hour before the
Captain of the Harvard found out that a battle
was in progress. The battle was practically
over before he heard of it at all.

WAR OVER YELLOW FEVER.

Louisiana Quarantines Against Port Limon -Alabama Doesn't and Gets the Trade. NEW ORLEANS, La., July 24 .- The first quar ntine conflict of the season is reported between Louisiana and Alabama. Both States have quarantine officials at several central and South American ports to report the outbreak of yelow fever should it occur. Dr. Woods, the Louisiana inspector at Port Limon, Costa Rica. has reported several cases of suspicious fever and one of acknowledged yellow fever. As soon as the Louisiana Board of Health was informed of this, it declared a quarantine against Port Limon. On the other hand, Dr. Thomas who is a member of the United States Marine Hospital Service and who is sanitary inspector in Alabama for the Alabama Board of Health, did not agree with Dr. Woods, the Louislana inspector, as to the diagnosis of the case and re-fused to report it as yellow fever. Alabama therefore refused to quarantine against Costa Rica.

therefore refused to quarantine against the Rica.

The action of the Louisiana Board of Health has had the effect of turning the fruit trade from New Orleans to Mobile. The fruit steamers got permission to lighter their fruits at Nine Mile Point, but not to come to the city. As this entaits considerable additional expense the Costa Rican vessels have concluded to handle their business at Mobile.

The First Christian Martyr in Japan.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! It may b news to most of the readers of THE SUN. that the first martyr who shed his blood for Christ in Japan was one of the much-vilified Pilipine friars, and also a native of North America Those who have visited Mexico lately have doubtless seen the beautiful Church of St. Philip, built in his honor, which was opened on Feb. 5, 1897, the third centenary of his mar tyrdom. All the priests of the United States on Feb. 5, say the mass and the divine office of St. Philip of Jesus, as he is called. A shor sketch of his life is given in the Roman Breviary and a more extended account in the Messenge of the Sacred Heart for August.

On the baptismal font in the Cathedral of the City of Mexico is the following inscription: In this foot was baptized the glorious Japanes martyr, St. Philip of Jesus, a native of this City of

Mexico, and its patron. Felipe las Casas was born in 1672. His early life was not edifying. Many were the tears and prayers of his mother for his conversion. Hoping that he would do better if he were removed from his evil companions, his father sent him to Manila, where he had large commercial interests, but his life in the Philippines was no better than it had been in Mexico. He squandered his fortune, almost ruined his health, and found himself in as desperate straits as was the prodigal of the Gospel. Then like another Augustine he gave up his wicked life, turned to God and resolved to serve him with his whole heart and soul for the rest of his life; and he did. He became a Franciscan friar, entering their convent in the city of Manila, and by word and example he encouraged all he came in contact with to be true followers of Jesus Christ.

After an absence of several years, he left Cavité to visit Mexico to see his parents, but the sailing vessel had to stop at the Japanese life was not edifying. Many were the tears

After an absence of several years, he left Cavité to visit Mexico to see his parents, but the sailing vessel had to stop at the Japanese port of Urando for repairs. The arrival of himself and some fellow frars was interpreted as an attempt of the missionaries to prepare Japan for future subjugation by Spain. It served the Emperor Taicosama with a pretext for ordering the execution of the Franciscan friars at Ozaca and Meaco. The tips of the ears of the missionaries were cut off and they were started on their journey, lasting a month, to the place of execution. When they reached the hill where they were to die and saw the twenty-six crosses prepared for them, and the executioners with their spears and iron bands, and the crowds of Japanese waiting for the execution, the martyrs astonished the pagans by a tremendous shout of joy. Philip could be heard above the rest, as he stretched out his hand toward the cross on which he was to die, and other the content of the country of the content of the country of the coun

Hall precious cross, on which the Redeemer of the world died for me: O blessed scafaring, O fortunate ressel, whose shipwreck has been for me the cause of such great gain!

such great gain!

One of the iron bands with which Philip was fastened to his cross became displaced, caught him about the neck, and he was slowly strangling, murmuring all the while as well as he could "Jesus, Jesus"; one of the executioners put an end to his sufferings by driving a spear through his body, thus giving him the martyr's crown ahead of his twenty-five companions.

About a quarter of a century before the Mayflower sailed and about two centuries before the colonies threw off the British yoke the New World gave the Old a Christian martyr.

POCANTICO HILLS, N. Y., July 23.

POCANTICO HILLS, N. Y., July 23.

Earth's Motion Proved by Its Shadow. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Having read the extracts you gave from the pamphlet, "Th Earth Stands Fast," published by Gen. J. Watts de Peyster in your last Sunday's edition, permit me to Peyster in your last Sunday's edition, permit me to add one more proof toward the reality of the scientific assertion, if such only it be to the doubting Prof. C. Schaepffer, that the earth does revolve upon its axis, Let us leave the pendulum experiments alone and tackle an ordinary toy top as far as its general appearance is concerned when sent spinning. No matter what the shape of the top be, square, round or ugity allogether, the form it takes when sent spinning is always smoothly round.

The earth has no smooth surface to boast of. It is dotted all over with prominences far above the level of the sea, yet the shadow it casts is sublimely round and is therefore spinning merrily along.

SLAV.

Seventh Avenue Pavement.

not, through your columns, call attention to the dis graceful condition of the upper end of Seventi gracult condition of the upper end of Seventh avenue, immediately south of McComb's Dam Bridge. For many blocks the road bed is simply a series of ruts, holes, hollows, &c., dangerous atties to man, horse and vehicle. During at least the entire present year no effort whatever has been made to improve this atroclous state of affairs, except to fill in a single deep rut at the extreme north end of the avenue. The most casual inspection will confirm this communication.

A DRIVER.

The Shirt-Waist Man. From the Ba timore American.

The shirt-waist man is coming—he is strutting into view.

His smile of satisfaction shows he's made his mind up, too. He wears a look that marks the soul by coolest comfor thest.

He doesn't care what people think he's doffed his coat and vest.

And now he is devising diplomatic means and ways of introducing pautainons to wear on rainy days. The shirt waist man is there to stay; full well he plainly That fashion's dictates have shut off a lot of pleasant breeze.

And if he takes a notion that he wants it made that He'll have his shirt designed and cut in bo'd decol-And trousers built for rainy days he'il order next-that's what. And wear them all the summer through, if there is rain or not.

The shirt waist man hurrab for him! Now let him set the pace.

And give some cooler clothing to one half the human Let's have the shirt-weists with short sleeves and lace

the rillon, so the faintest sort of breeze that e'er was known to blow.

And don't forget, On tailorman, you must abbreviate The trousers, so that all the man may be in coolest state.

The shirt waist man' Make way for him. He's com-log at full speed. He marks a suffage movement that the menfolks sadly need.
Hereafter we'll not be afraid of women's scoffs and sheers
If we for sake the collar that so hotly saws our ears.
And, luttnermore, in stern demand, let us our voices
faise
And call for trousers we can wear in peace on rainy
days.

COTTON'S CLAIM FOR PRIZE MONEY. FORFEIT CONTRACT'S ODD OUTCOME. Enhanced Cost of Materials to Be Collected

From Company That Raised Price? Assistant Corporation Counsel Blandy said esterday that by a peculiar combination of reumstances the Hay Iron Company would be obliged to pay a judgment of \$31,858 obtained by the city against the contracting firm of Jones & O'Connor. In 1898 Jones & O'Connor obtained a contract from the Board of Education to build a schoolhouse to cost \$198,000. After five months the firm forfeited the contract. It was relet to James J. Loony at an advance of \$31.858 over the Jones & O'Connor figures, Mr. Loony saying that the Hay company had advanced the price of the iron work that amount on account of the rise in the price of iron. Then Jones & O'Connor sued the city for \$160.000 for breach of contract. In defending the suit Mr. Blandy set up a counterclaim for \$31.858. On the trial it was shown that the Hay company had contracted to supply the fron to the Jones & O'Connor company. Instice McAdam dismissed the Jones & O'Connor suit, and gave judgment for the city for its counter-claim. The Jones & O'Connor for the faithful performance of the contract. The Hay Iron Company is one of the sureties, Mr. Blandy said that he would proceed against the Hay company for the amount of the judgment.

It is stated that the iron, the price of which After five months the firm forfeited the con-

It is stated that the iron, the price of which was advanced to Leony, was actually on Jones & O'Connor's premises when the Jones & O'Connor contract was annulled.

PREVAILING WAGES LAW.

City Seeks to Avoid Paying Judgments to Thirty-two Salaried Employees.

Thirty-two motions were on the calendar before Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court yesterday for mandamuses to compel the Comptroller to pay as many judgments which the city had confessed for the difference in salaries paid to employees and the rrevailing rates in their callings. The plaintiffs were all on yearly salaries from the city, and in confessing judgment Corporation Counsel Whalen took the ground that such employees, when mechanics and laborers, were entitled to the prevailing rates as if they were employed by the day, week or

Assistant Corporation Counsel Blandy Inter-Assistant Corporation Counsel Blandy interposed with a motion to open all the Judgments, so that the city could defend the cases on the ground that the prevailing rate law does not apply to persons employed on a yearly salary. He said he took this course at the request of the Comptroller, who although not a lawyer, believed that the cases could be defended on this line, following an incidental conclusion of Justice McAdam in the case of George Boch, a painter employed by the year on Blackwell's laiand.

faiand.

In opposition to the motion it was contended that the city could not move to open these judgments on that ground and that if such a defeace were permitted at this stage of the cases it would not defeat recovery in the actions because the law as to prevailing rates does apply to mechanics and laborers on a yearly salary. Justice Bischoff reserved decision.

THE ICE TRUST STAYS.

The Attorney-General to Make Another Move to Have Them Vacated.

ALBANY, July 24. Attorney-General Davies and Judge Coyne, his deputy, to-day made another legal move in the so-called "Ice Trust" matter. Sometime during the week the Attorney-General will ask Supreme Court Justice S. Alonzo Kellogg of Plattsburg for an order to show cause why the stays granted by him in the case against the American Ice Company should not be vacated. The writ, it is expected, will be mader-eturnable on Wednesday next. Judge Coyne, in referring to the contention made by him for the vacating of the Kellogg stays on the ground that Justice Chester's orders were non-appealable, cited the case of Olynhant in the Coal Trust litigation in which the Court of Appeals held that orders of this character were non-appealable. To have the Governor call an extraordinary term of the Appellate Court at this late day, said Judge Coyne, could not hasten matters any, as the Judges are away on their vacations, and besides the court will convene at Saratoga the first week in September. der to show cause why the stays granted by

MORMONISM.

Report Upon the Sect by Its Chief Organ. From the Deseret Evening News. Some time ago Harper's Weekly had an item stating that "Mormonism" is worth knowing more about than most people know, and that an American Church with 250,000 members is

worth some study." This seems to have been too much for the editor of the Troy Press, who repli 'Mormonism' without polygamy is a tame affair atterly wanting in those virile principles which protuce growth and influence. Polygamy is doomed and the moment its knell was sounded marked the urning point of 'Mormonism' toward decay and leath. Millions of property and the prejudice of its sincere followers may make its decline a lingering

one, but its fate, like the women it has degraded, is A stronger proof of the pertinence of the obervation of Harper's Weekly could hardly be

servation of Harper's Weekly could hardly be adduced. The paragraph quoted, so far as it represents a popular impression, demonstrates the dense ignorance concerning the American Church, commonly called "Mormon."

Those who instigated the bitter crusade against the Church in Utah years ago took it for granted that polygamy and "Mormonism" were synonymous terms, and by their misrepresentations that idea gained currency. It was a cunning plan. By its adoption public sympathy was gained for a crusade against a Church, under the guise of an attack on antunpopular practice. Alleged concern for the purity of morals was made an excuse for the un-American attack on the American principle of religious liberty. Under no other pretext could the crusade against the Church have been carried on. In the same way the Catholics were made the objects of persecution in this country some years ago, when all kinds of vile stories about their alleged secret evil-doings were circulated in order to inflame public opinion against them.

But the scheme did not work. Those who

lated in order to inflame public opinion against them.

But the scheme did not work. Those who fathered it have long ago found that polygamy and "Mormonism" are not synonymous terms. They now see that the Church is stronger and more popular, with that practice abandoned, than ever. They have found that all their plans have been in vain; that, in fact, they have aided in arousing an interest in the doctrines of the Church in circles where the elders, but for the agitation, might not have secured a hearing. Joseph's brethren had evil intentions, but an overruling Power turned the evil into good.

Democrat Gives Up His Office Rather Than Follow Bryantsm.

From the Columbus Evening Dispatch. ASTABULA, Ohio, July 7, 1900. Ion. George K. Nash, Governor, Columbus, Ohio: DEAR SIR: I hereby tender to you my resignation s a member of the board of the Ohlo State Reformatory. I do this because the statute relating to the per connel of the board prescribes that "not more than three members of the board at any time shall belong to the same political party."

I was appointed as a Democrat, and, although during the last four years not recognized by that parts as a Democrat in good standing, I was not a Repub lican, and therefore I saw no impropriety in remain

During these years it has been my constant hope that the Democratic party, taught by experience and warned by defeat, while daily reminded that the world moves, would by this time give some evidence of returning ability to wisely meet new issues as they arose and promptly bury old ones when dead; but when I emsider the performances of the recent Kansas City Convention I am convinced that this party, more demagogle than Democratic, is still too dull to be intrusted with the solution of the important public questions now before the nation.

instead, therefore, of continuing to be even nomi-nally allied with the Democratic party, and believing that the best hope of the people will be nearest ful filled by the Republican party, I go with them.

Under these circumstances, it becomes my duty to resign from the board so that the Republican party. as intended by the Legislature, shall not have more than its share of the members. Very truly yours. HENRY APTHORP

The Whirligig of Time.

From the Charles'on Erening Post The Democratic party has long borne precious priolples which the Republicans coveted but could no take. Then one day the Democrats went mad. The east aside their ancient faith and rushed after strange new heathenings, set up by the Populist Bryan. And there was an opportunity for the Republicans, who quickly rushed in and took for their own the extered principles. Thus the old Democratic doctrines of sound money and expansion are to-day held by the old enemy of Democracy, while the Democratic parts is gibbering after a Populist

The Paramount Issue.

From the Wheeling Intelligences The real "paramount issue" is Bryan.